

BRITISH REPORT SMALL ADVANCES

Late Dispatches from General Haig Tell of Successful Trench Raids.

THE FRENCH ALSO MAKE GAINS

German Positions Near Hardecourt Captured—Italians and Russians Gain in South and East.

London, July 31.—Further advances by the British are reported in the latest dispatches from General Haig, in command on the French front. A heavy engagement was fought on the sector between Delville Wood and the Somme, with the result that the British moved their line forward east of Waterlot Farm and Trones Wood.

Parties of Canadian infantry last night successfully raided the German trenches in two places south of Ypres, it was officially announced today by General Haig. A similar raid was carried out by the Royal Munster Fusiliers in the Loos salient. The German casualties in each case, the statement adds, were severe. A German force succeeded in raiding a British front trench near Hohenzollern Redoubt.

French Advance, Too.

To the north of the Somme trenches between Hill 139 and the river near Hardecourt have been captured by the French on a depth of three hundred to eight hundred meters, and in addition the French have pressed forward to the outskirts of the village of Maurapas, east of Hardecourt, and also have captured positions north of Hem, which lies to the south of Maurapas, and held them against violent German counter attacks.

German attacks launched last night against the French redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury, three miles northeast of Verdun, were repulsed, says the French official statement today. In the region of the Somme French forces dispersed a German reconnoitering party to the south of Lihons.

Slavs Claim Further Gains.

Rome reports a gain of ground for the Italians against the Austrians on the Tonezza Plateau, north of Monte Cimone, and in the Tofano region.

The Turks have been driven out from a series of strong positions by the Russians operating toward Sivas and near Kharput, according to Petrograd.

Petrograd, July 31.—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester river, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, says today's Russian official statement.

Russians Capture Brody.

London, July 29.—While the battle of the Somme is continuing with methodical success for the British forces, the Russians are able to announce another important victory in the capture of Brody. This Galician town is a large railway junction, and it had been expected that the Austrians would retain it at all costs. The swiftness of this new Russian stroke was unexpected and may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself.

Lemberg Threatened.

The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg, and the rapid advance of General Sakharoff's forces menaces the whole Austro-German line of communication from the north to the south.

For the present, Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The situation on this part of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledines, having driven General Von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod river, has suspended his advance toward Kovel and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while General Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Boehm-Ermolli.

British Take All of Longueval.

Petrograd correspondents attribute the successes over the Austro-Germans almost entirely to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery and Russia's apparently endless supplies of ammunition.

Tonight's official report of the British war office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval now is in their hands as well as the Delville Wood, from which they drove the Fifth Brandenburg division.

The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but afterward was abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign.

REV. DR. IRA D. LANDRITH



For vice president the Prohibitionists in convention at St. Paul nominated Rev. Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., by acclamation.

MILLIONS FOR U. S. DEFENSE

By Passing the Army Bill the Senate Added \$314,000,000 to Huge Sum Appropriated.

Washington, July 28.—Nearly 700 million dollars for national defense in the fiscal year 1917 is the aggregate of proposed appropriations reached in the senate today with the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, carrying, in round numbers, \$314,000,000.

This grand total for preparedness still is subject to revision, however, because the Army bill will follow the Naval bill into conference, where reductions are probable, despite the firm attitude of President Wilson in supporting the liberal response of the senate to the call for adequate defense.

The appropriations for preparedness as they now stand are as follows:

Army, \$313,970,447.10; navy, \$315,826,843.55; fortification (law), \$25,748,050.00; military academy, \$2,238,328.57; army and navy deficiency, \$27,559,348.05. Total, \$685,343,017.27.

As it passed the senate, the Army bill exceeded the appropriation made by the House by more than 131 million dollars. In the final hours of debate on the measure the senate agreed to an appropriation of 2 million dollars for relief of dependent families of national guardsmen and regular army soldiers in service in the Mexican emergency. Distribution of the fund is left to the discretion of the secretary of war, but in no case shall any dependent family receive more than \$50 a month.

As soon as the Army bill was out of the way the senate took up and passed, after a brief debate, the Military Academy Appropriation bill, carrying \$2,238,328.57, an increase of \$1,019,524 over the house authorization.

In the main the senate approved the military committee's increase over house appropriations in the Army bill, although there were a few reductions in the committee recommendations due to improvement in the Mexican situation.

BANK ROBBERS KILLED TWO

Sunol, Nebraska, Bandits Were Later Captured by a Posse—Had Taken \$1,200.

Sydney, Neb., July 29.—The Nebraska State bank at Sunol, near here, was robbed today of \$1,200 by two bandits, who locked the cashier, W. C. Smith, in the vault and, in making their escape, killed Ira Paup and Paul Vack, who tried to capture them. Later the robbers were captured by a posse led by Sheriff McDaniels of Sydney. They gave the names of J. W. Carnell of Denver and R. G. Lukens of Insmont, Cal.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as first chief of the de facto government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo.

—President Wilson, having won his fight for action before adjournment of congress on the bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, the senate will take up the measure with an interesting struggle over it in prospect.

HUGHES ACCEPTS

Republican Presidential Nominee Formally Notified of His Selection.

WILSON POLICIES ATTACKED

President Accused of Vacillation in Foreign Dealings—Alien Intrigues Denounced—For Woman Suffrage.

New York, Aug. 1.—Charles E. Hughes tonight outlined in his speech of acceptance the issues upon which he will conduct his campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the course it has pursued with reference to Mexico, maintenance of American rights during the European war, preparedness and other great questions of the day. He declared for a new policy of "firmness and consistency" toward Mexico; for "the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea," and for "adequate national defense; adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts."

The nominee also assailed the administration for its "direction and diplomatic intercourse," from the beginning, declaring that where there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness there has been weakness and inexpertness. He cited failure to continue Ambassador Herrick at his post in Paris after the war had started as a "lamentable sacrifice of international repute."

For Woman Suffrage.

"I indorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Hughes declared. And he added: "I favor the vote for women."

One-fourth of the speech was devoted to Mexico. Step after step taken by the administration with reference to Mexico was assailed.

America, Mr. Hughes said, had no policy of aggression toward Mexico, no desire for any part of her territory, but wished her to have peace, stability and prosperity.

Safeguarding of American rights abroad has not been accomplished, Mr. Hughes said, by the administration. There had been "brave words in a series of notes," but "what does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously?"

Cited Lusitania Case.

The nominee reiterated his declaration that had this government left no doubt that it meant to hold Germany to "strict accountability," there would have been no loss of life on the Lusitania.

The large audience which crowded Carnegie Hall to capacity cheered for several minutes when Mr. Hughes appeared shortly after 8 o'clock.

The nominee, recognizing Theodore Roosevelt in one of the boxes, waved to him, and Colonel Roosevelt clapped his hands in acknowledgment.

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED

Another Man Was Dangerously Wounded in Clash With Bandits Near Ft. Hancock, Tex.

El Paso, Aug. 1.—Two Americans were killed and one was wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Tex., early this morning. There were five bandits in the party.

John Twoney, a private, Troop F, Eighth United States cavalry, and Robert Woods, a United States customs inspector, are dead. Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, is dangerously wounded. Reports to General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, indicate all the bandits have been killed.

More than two hundred shots were fired in the fight, it is reported. The Mexicans, it is believed, had crossed the line in an attempt to steal horses.

TO PROBE BORDER STORIES

Special Correspondents May be Sent Home if Their Articles on Condition are Untrue.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 1.—Special correspondents attached to the various militia units in this district were made uneasy today by the news that copies of their articles to home papers dealing with treatment of the men have been submitted to the various commanding officers for investigation. It is learned that at the orders of the War Department these officers have been instructed to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement, incompetence and neglect made in these articles.

COMMISSION IDEA ACCEPTED

Carranza Notified That His Suggestion Will Be Acted Upon by Washington Authorities.

Washington, July 29.—General Carranza was informed tonight in a note handed to his ambassador here that the Washington government is preparing to submit to a joint international commission the task of seeking a solution of border problems. The proposal of the de facto government for a commission is accepted, however, with the suggestion that the powers of the commissioners be enlarged beyond the limits proposed in the Mexican note of July 12.

Agreement to this suggestion is expected and it was stated officially tonight that the American members will be appointed and the commission assembled at some point in the United States at an early date. Acting Secretary of State Polk's note, delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, after it had been approved today by President Wilson and his cabinet, says in part:

"I have the honor to state that I have laid your excellency's note before the President and have received his instructions to inform your excellency that the government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made."

"This government believes, and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged so that, if happily a solution satisfactory to both governments of the question set forth in your excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters, the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries; it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective governments until formally accepted by them."

"Should this proposal be accepted by your excellency's government, I have the honor to state that this government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners, and fix, after consultation with your excellency's government the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences."

Appointment of the American commissioners will await General Carranza's reply. If he approves the suggestion that the scope of the commission's deliberations be enlarged as desired by the United States, it is expected his note will be accompanied by authorization to Mr. Arredondo to confer with Mr. Polk as to the time and place of the meeting.

AMERICA WARNS ENGLAND

Note of Protest Against Blacklist Says Serious Consequences May Follow Its Enforcement.

Washington, July 31.—Great Britain is warned, in the American note of protest against the blacklist, made public tonight by the state department, of the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British foreign office, the note says "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods," and that the United States regards the blacklist "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war." It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practice and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too light and too frequently disregarded." The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated.

SHOOT A BRITISH SKIPPER

Man Who Attacked Submarine Put to Death by Germans After a Court-Martial.

Berlin, July 29.—Capt. Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been shot after trial before a German naval court-martial.

The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputable facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,304.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Albertan steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb., or \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Plancher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10,028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head, \$325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$8.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

Everything in the Bill.

"Walter, walter, I've swallowed a bone!"

The waiter hurried forward, loosened the diner's collar, and buffeted him lustily on the back.

"Feel better, sir?" he asked sympathetically.

"Yes, thanks," replied the diner. "But why the dickens don't you take the bones out of your confounded mince? I'm my bill!"

The waiter apologized and reported, but when he returned with the bill the diner noticed that a shilling was marked up against "sundries."

"What's this?" he demanded angrily. "You've charged me a shilling too much."

"I beg pardon sir," replied the waiter, "but chokin's an extra."—London Tit-Bits.

An English scientist has succeeded in obtaining seven gallons of fuel oil from a ton of seaweed.

One trouble with reform is that every man want to apply it to the other fellow.

Efficiency is telling somebody else how to do their work.